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BOOK REVIEWS

THE MICROSCOPE. Simon Henry Gage. An Introduction to Microscopic Methods and to Histology. Ithaca: The Comstock Publishing Company, 1917. ix + 469 pages. 252 figures. \$3.

This, which is the twelfth edition of the well-known work, has been considerably rewritten and stands as a splendid testimonial of the continued scientific activity of the author. Those who recall the earlier editions would hardly recognize the work in its present form. It has reached the stately dimensions of 472 pages, with 252 illustrations. Some use has been made of fine type, so that there is a large amount of information compressed into the limits of the work. The analytical arrangement of facts makes it a work of great value for the biologic student who is seeking to gain a thorough command of the microscope and the technic of its application to biologic research in any direction.

THE DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF TROPICAL DISEASES. E. R. Stitt, Medical Director, U. S. Navy. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son and Company, 1917. xiii-534 pages, 117 figures. \$2.00 net.

As stated in the review of the first edition of this work in *THE JOURNAL* it deserves especial commendation since the author is a parasitologist and speaks with authority of the animal organisms concerned. While in general appearance this is like the earlier edition it deserves to be listed as a new work because of the recent material added. In bulk it has received additions equaling one fourth of the original and the illustrations are even more greatly increased.

The changes which have been made are first of all in Part I two new chapters, one dealing with typhus fever and a second on tick fever, better spotted fever of the Rocky Mountains, as the author calls it. In addition new material has been added to various topics and other sections have been entirely rewritten. The use of different types has been resorted to in order to assist the busy worker, a procedure which has lost some part of its value by lack of consistency in its application.

Part II, the section on diagnostics, has been modified more than Part I, because, as the author says, "one can more readily acquire skill in the differentiation of diseases by considering them when grouped according to clinical manifestations than when treated separately." These changes are undoubtedly of great value and it is unfortunate that the author has retained the inadequate figures of the ova of parasitic worms; these are photographs of charts that, while good in the original perhaps, are really of little value to the student with the microscope since they present a picture of the real objects that will not serve for diagnostic purposes.